

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK  
EDITION

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 132.

Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$2.50 per year.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER  
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

## 14 DEAD IN STEEL PLANT BLAST

### 56 Class War Prisoners From The Ranks of Chicago Labor! What Can Chicago Unions Do?

FIFTY-SIX members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, all but two of them women, are in the Cook county jail. They have been sent there by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan for picketing in the garment strike of 1924.

The injunction which prohibited picketing was denounced by the entire Chicago labor movement.

But the injunction was issued by Judge Sullivan, who was elected on the republican ticket—the same capitalist ticket on which candidates for public office were endorsed by leading officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions.

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. were sent to jail by a judge whose political party was supported by union officials.

The question must be asked now: What do the union officials, who supported the republican party and consequently its injunction policy, propose to do about the jailing of 56 union men and women for fighting the open shop?

We are familiar with the usual mode of procedure—that of interviewing politicians and pulling wires, asking favors and promising favors in return, but this evasion of struggle on the real issue will not do in this case.

The imprisonment of 56 union members for their loyalty to the trade union movement and its principles is a challenge to every union man and woman in Chicago.

These workers have been jailed because they fought against an injunction—a method of outlawing labor unions and their activities which the conventions of the American Federation of Labor have denounced consistently and urged its members to fight uncompromisingly.

Here is a concrete issue for Chicago labor.

Is it to be thrown into the cess-pool of capitalist politics, made a basis of trades and deals with the crooked officialdom of Cook county, become the subject of whispered conferences with labor-hating jobholders?

Or will the jailing of 56 union men and women by an injunction judge be taken into the Chicago Federation of Labor and all its unions and used to arouse and organize a mass protest against the courts, judges and officials of the Chicago capitalist class?

The 56 worker may be pardoned by wire-pulling, but the injunction still stands and Sullivan still holds office.

The official policy of the Chicago Federation of Labor is still that of support of candidates on the democratic and republican tickets.

Will the jailing of 56 of the best fighters in the Chicago trade unions be used to show the dangerous futility of the "nonpartisan" policy which elects only capitalist partisans to office?

The 56 union men and women in Cook county jail are the proof that with its present policy the Chicago labor movement is dependent upon enemies for favors, that the open shop interests believe that they have nothing to fear from labor in politics and that they therefore can jail without fear of reprisal the very best fighting troops of the labor movement.

The release of 56 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union must be taken out of the back rooms of the capitalist party bosses and made a real political case, made the starting point of a movement which will put labor in politics with its own candidates and its own party.

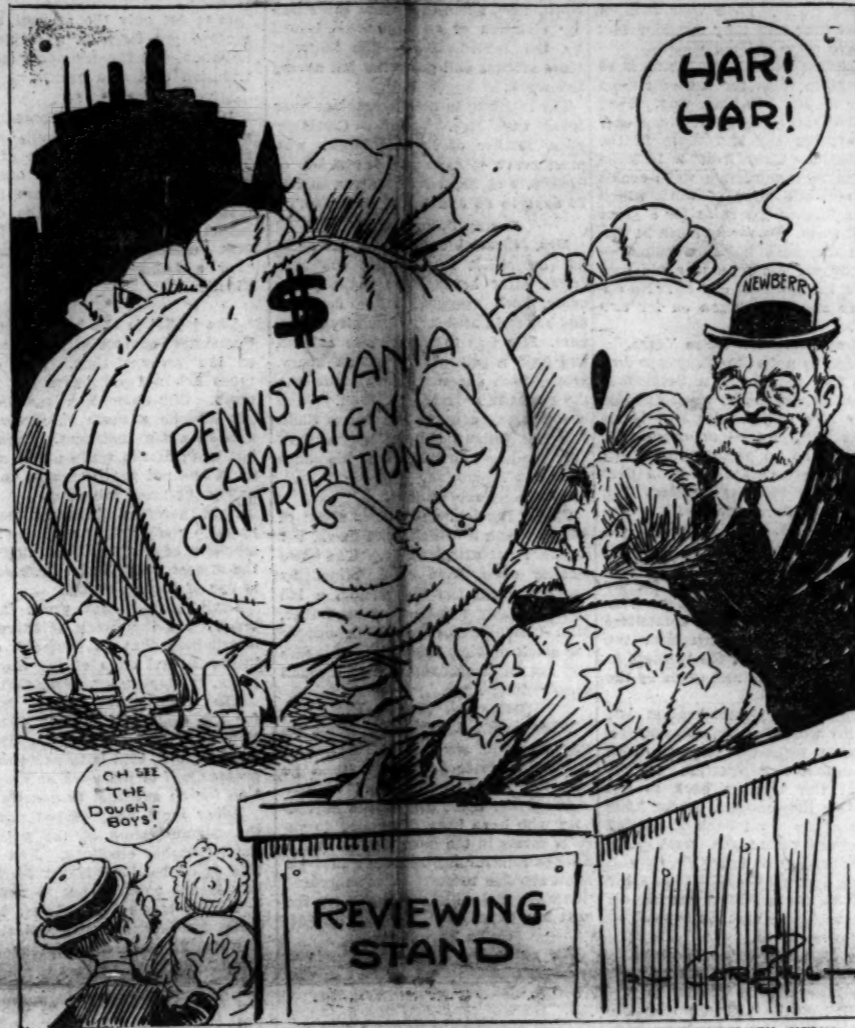
If the Chicago trade union movement speaks with its own voice and with the determined tone that it can, the 56 will be released, the trade union movement cleared of the stain the support of the bosses' parties placed upon it, and its prestige and power increased immensely.

### Twenty-Seven Garment Workers March to Jail to Begin Terms



Twenty-five women and two men composed a group of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who marched from the union's office yesterday to the Cook county jail where they will serve sentences ranging from 10 to 70 days for violating an injunction issued by Judge Dennis Sullivan during a garment workers' strike in 1924. They marched to the jail followed by other members of the union, all singing and laughing.

### What Is Labor's Answer?



### LA FOLLETTE PLATFORM TO KILL LENROOT

#### Makes World Court the Major Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 14. — The block and the axe on which the political execution of Irvine L. Lenroot, senator from Wisconsin, will be carried out in the statewide primary on September 7, are ready for action. The La Follette organization is to challenge the present senator on issue of the world court and he has not the slightest ground for defense because it was he who led the hosts of the House of Morgan who voted adherence of this country to the world court, the backbone to the league of nations.

The La Follette candidate for Lenroot's seat in Governor James J. Blaine. Herman Ekern is the candidate for governor.

First plank on Court. The first plank in the platform, after a pledge to carry out the middle class reform program of the late senior La Follette, states:

"We are unalterably opposed to the entrance of the United States into the league of nations, and we denounce the administration and the members of the senate who voted to put this country into the league of nations world court as a betrayal of a sacred public trust. We favor a resolution by congress withdrawing America's adherence to the world court.

Assaults Mellon Tax. "The platform also denounces the foreign debt settlements, condemns 'dollar diplomacy,' favors outlawry of war, abolition of conscription, opposes universal military training; demands repeal of the Esch-Cummins railroad law; condemns Mellon's revenue act, which relieved 'millionaire's taxes'; demands reduction in 'tariff monopolies'; demands justice for the farmer, and declares for freedom of the west from 'domination by eastern industries and financial interests.'

Get the Point?

### STEELTRUST DESPERATELY TRIES TO HIDE TRUTH ABOUT DISASTER

The following report was received over the telephone from our representative, H. M. Wicks, at the scene of the Gary, Indiana, steel plant horror. Wicks will have a detailed story in tomorrow's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 14.—The explosion resulted in the death of not less than fifty. The plant is a mass of ruins. The explosion took place in what is called the laboratory and where they make the by-products of coke, benzol, toluene and naphthalene. This material is crude stuff for T.N.T. and is a by-product of coal made to treat coke. This is what caused the explosion.

Despite all difficulties, The DAILY WORKER reporter saw in one undertaking establishment twelve colored men. The undertaking establishment of R. E. Guy was roped off over a block and colored women and children are standing in line being admitted ten at a time in order to attempt to identify the bodies.

#### ROPE OFF UNDERTAKING PLANT.

The dead men have the flesh burned off their faces and chests and are ghastly spectacles. The steel trust has established a complete reign of terror throughout Gary. The steel trust police at the gates of the steel corporation refuse to permit any reporters to enter. However, The DAILY WORKER reporter secured a car and chauffeur and drove by the gates at considerable speed, refusing to heed the signal to "Stop," entered the yards and drove by the coke plants, when police stopped and ordered him out of the yard.

But I succeeded in getting a view of the wreckage. Firemen and police of the company are working amidst the ruins and removing the bodies of the dead and the wounded. It is almost impossible to ascertain who are wounded and who are dead.

#### MANY WAIT TO IDENTIFY DEAD.

Those wounded are being taken to the company hospital where there are already 146 and where the streets are heavily guarded with company police and no one is permitted to enter. Large groups of colored and white people are assembled in the vicinity waiting for the opportunity to identify those of their relatives who were working in the plant. Not even the Gary police department are permitted within the yard.

At the undertaking establishment, the people in charge have been given orders not to give out any names whatever of those dead. The people at the undertaking establishment waiting in line all declare that it is the practice of the company not to give out information regarding homeless workers who are killed.

#### BRASS CHECK TELLS MUTE STORY.

However, The DAILY WORKER reporter succeeded in obtaining one name from a colored relative. One man, Marvin Kimbro, a young colored worker, is scarred almost beyond identification. The reporter saw a check number, the workers are given numbers instead of names. This number was "26023." That was the mute evidence that he was ever a human being. At some of the undertaking establishments where there are white men, the company has ordered all people excluded and it is impossible to ascertain the number of dead in the establishments.

### 100 Injured at Gary Inferno of Illinois Steel Co.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 14.—A terrific explosion which killed 14 or more steel workers and injured over 100, wrecked the coke plant of the Illinois Steel Company at 8:30 Monday morning and threw the whole open-shop inferno of Gary, iron and steel center of the Great Lakes region, into confusion as families and friends of the workers flocked to the mill gates trying to learn the fate of their loved ones.

Immediately after the explosion, company officials threw a heavy armed guard around the plant and refused to give out any information as to the number of dead and injured.

Workers from within the plant report that many more were killed than is officially admitted thru the Gary police department. The DAILY WORKER reporter is on the scene gathering authentic and detailed information. No one is being permitted to enter the plant but first aid workers and police, and a high steel fence surrounds the whole plant.

The extent of the disaster is seen in the fact that all ambulances in Gary were rushed to the plant, while fire department apparatus and police patrol cars are used to carry away the dead and injured.

The explosion was apparently caused by ignition of gases in one or more of the huge coke ovens. Parts of the machinery, steel and burning coal were hurled with terrible force in all directions, while deadly fumes spread over the plant.

#### Workers Burned Alive.

The blast dashed many workers to death and injury against the brick and concrete walls, breaking arms and legs and skulls, while the fire that started in the ruins burned many bodies of the dead and cremated the injured that lay dying before aid reached them.

A great cloud of gas and smoke which shot high in the air when the explosion occurred, settled again in the heavy, damp atmosphere, and in the semi-darkness Gary firemen worked with difficulty against the poisonous gases, bringing out the victims.

Meanwhile, at the mill gates and held back by lines of armed steel trust guards, the wives and families of the steel workers waited, weeping and wringing their hands before the monster of steel that had swallowed their loved ones only a few hours before, now to disgorge them, unrecognizable, charred pieces of flesh and bone, or torn bodies covered with grim and blood.

#### A Veritable Hell.

Many of the injured were horribly mangled and several of the dead were thrown hundreds of feet by the force of the explosion. The roof of the two story by-products plant was blown off, the debris crushing the workers in its fall, while tons of acids and chemicals were scattered among the workers lying among the flaming ruins, making a veritable hell of burning acid, steel fragments, and flaming building wreckage while over all hung the deadly fumes of poison gases and thick smoke.

As usual, the company paid more at (Continued on page 2)

### ANOTHER FARM RELIEF BILL UP IN SENATE

#### Proposes Billion Loan for Farmers

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A new farm relief proposal, providing government subscription of a \$200,000,000 fund to be loaned to farmers, either separately or co-operatively, for exporting their surpluses, was introduced in the senate today by Senator Robinson, democrat of Arkansas.

#### Debate Stops at Noon.

With debate limitation effective at noon tomorrow the new amendment may delay a vote on relief legislation until late this week. Farm bloc leaders were hoping to vote on the \$175,000,000 McNary-Haugen bill by Wednesday or Thursday.

The Robinson amendment would allow aggregate loans up to \$1,000,000,000 on commercial securities approved by a board of five in control of an export corporation the act would establish.

### BRITISH MINE STRIKE FUNDS BADLY NEEDED

#### Green Is Silent on Aid from A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 14.—"Five years of under-employment and unemployment have made conditions among the British miners so bad that the Miners' Federation can only pay quite inadequate strike benefits, and then only in the most desperate districts. The striking miners and their families are almost entirely dependent upon outside assistance to avoid starvation." This is the report of Evelyn Preston of the Women's Committee of England, accepted by the Miners' Federation as their relief agency.

When Miss Preston saw William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, he seemed concerned as to what the A. F. of L. could do, and whether they could act quickly enough.

#### Why Is Green Silent?

A direct appeal to Green was made from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The British miners feel that the struggle will be long and hard, says Miss Preston, and assure the American workers of the urgency of their aid. Dispatches of the Federated Press from Washington state that members of Green's staff at the Washington headquarters say they have no knowledge of the receipt of any appeal from the British Miners' Federation for help. Green himself has gone west on a speaking tour that will keep him away from Washington until July. He has never explained the reasons which led him to abandon his original project of giving financial aid to the British miners which he discussed on May 7.

#### Unions Must Act.

Until Green appeals to all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to donate to the starving families of the British strikers, his staff assumes that (Continued from page 1)

### SATURDAY LOOK FOR THESE FEATURES

LENIN—A story of his life during the period of the world war, and the beginning of "the Russian revolution in February on his return.

OLGIN—This brilliant writer contributes "NASHURA—a picture of a young Russian—a delightful story that you will enjoy and one that will enable you to get more light on the new Russia.

ELLIS—Our splendid proletarian artist again will be seen in some of his unusual work.

PARKER—Florence Parker writes her stories from England specially for The DAILY WORKER—and of great interest to women.

You will find these features in the new

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT  
SATURDAY

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT OF "OIL," A NEW NOVEL BY UPTON SINCLAIR APPEARING EXCLUSIVELY IN THE DAILY WORKER, ON PAGE 4

## GRUNDY POURED FLOW OF GOLD INTO CAMPAIGN

**Rich Manufacturer Gave \$307,575.00**

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
Pictures on Page Three.

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, poured a golden flow of "loans" into the campaign funds of Senator George Wharton Pepper in Pennsylvania's recent "million dollar" senatorial race, receiving only "rubber stamped" receipts for his money, William H. Folwell, treasurer of the Philadelphia republican citizens campaign committee told the senate "slush fund" committee today.

The "loans," 18 in all, totalled \$307,575, Folwell said. He produced the receipts which had been given Grundy by an assistant clerk of the committee, which the Pepper "angel" described last week as "unsecured notes." All had been rubber stamped with Folwell's name.

### Fake Dates.

When Folwell turned the Grundy notes over to the senate committee, Senators Reed, democrat, of Missouri, and Kind, democrat, of Utah, expressed surprise that all the receipts had been written on the same typewriter and apparently at the same time, despite the difference in the dates of the loans. The receipts were in a tiny pack, all uniform in size but not on a printed form.

Frank J. Gorman, Folwell's assistant, later told the committee he had given Grundy all the receipts or "unsecured notes" at one time, several days after his final contributions. This testimony was in conflict with Folwell's.

All records of the "loans" were kept by a girl clerk, named Marie Howard, in Gorman's office, the latter testified. It was from her records, Gorman said, that he later made up the list of receipts for Grundy.

Reed cross examined Folwell closely as to how he expected to get back \$30,000 which he and Grundy had obtained from the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia for Pepper watchers on election day.

After a number of evasive replies, Folwell finally said he expected Grundy to "make good" on the note "if republicans failed to meet it with contributions."

### Depend on Business.

"You expect the manufacturers to contribute something as individuals, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Name some of those individual manufacturers you expect will help pay this note."

"I don't recall any from memory."

"Was Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, one?"

"No."

"Was W. L. Mellon, his nephew?"

"No."

"Do you expect to get any of this money back now from the Mellon family?"

"I can't tell."

"Harmony" meeting.

"Do you think the harmony meeting on Saturday between the Mellon-Pepper and Vane forces was intended to facilitate the collection of this money?"

"I don't know."

"Of all the money advanced the committee by Grundy, the witness said, added that the committee had "borrowed" only the \$90,000 was borrowed. He added that the committee had "borrowed" no money except that advanced by Grundy.

Somebody has paid interest on the \$90,000 note since it was made, Folwell said, but he didn't know who. If it hadn't been paid, he explained, the bank probably would have notified him.

Raised \$650,000 for Coolidge.

In the 1924 presidential campaign, Folwell said he and Grundy raised \$650,000 for Coolidge.

"Did you send that to the Coolidge campaign committee?"

"Most of it, but a little was sent to the republican woman's committee," said Folwell.

## VIOLENT RAIN STORM DESTROYS FARM CROPS, TAKES MANY LIVES

Ten persons are dead and thousands of dollars worth of property damage has been done in the mid-west, following a series of violent rain storms.

Five persons were drowned in Texas, storms ended the lives of three in Iowa and two are dead in Illinois.

In the Chicago area the rainfall totaled more than two inches.

In Chicago hundreds of homes and basements were flooded. Many families were forced to vacate their residences.

Crops throughout the storm country have been damaged.

In Kansas, Oklahoma and Western Missouri the damage done ripening wheat was reported extensive.

## VICTORY FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK

Story of How New York Furriers' Strike Ended.

THE forty-hour week is won for the fur industry!

With the conclusion of the settlement conference in the Hotel Pennsylvania an agreement went into effect between fur workers and fur manufacturers which gives the fur manufacturers a five-day week to the furriers for the full year. Victory has crowned the 17 weeks' bitter struggle of the 12,000 fur workers of New York City, and the Union has won its most important demands.

With the forty-hour week the workers have gained a 10% increase in the minimum wage scale, with extensive reclassification of the minimum; no overtime; no sectional contracting; and limitation and control of sub-contracting; no apprentices in the trade for 2 years; no discharge of workers on a week preceding a holiday. It was agreed that during the months of September, October, November and December the furriers be permitted to work 4-hours on Saturdays with additional pay. The agreement is to run for 3 years.

The announcement of the pending settlement came at 10:30 p. m. after the conference had been in session for six hours. The strikers were gathered in the lobby of the Hotel Pennsylvania all evening, and crowded into the headquarters of the joint board waiting for news from their representatives. The rumor that it was good news had spread through the ranks, and confidence in their leaders made the workers certain that there could be no other result of the conference.

Since February 19, the fur workers have been working night and day, enduring the brutalities of the police, their arrests and the fines and prison sentences of the courts. But all these things are forgotten now that the forty-hour-five day work week is won together with so many other of the workers' demands.

Today's conference followed an all-night session between the strikers and Motley Eitlington, a fur merchant, who acted as mediator between the union and the manufacturers. Mr. Eitlington also held conferences with the bosses, and as a result of the conversations the basis of a settlement was agreed upon and today's settlement conference was called by Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman in the fur industry, acting as chairman.

Those representing the strikers at the meeting were Ben Gold, manager of the joint board, Aaron Gross, I. Shapiro, Louis Cohen and Mrs. Fannie Warshofsky.

Ben Gold announced that no agreement would go into effect until it had been ratified by the strikers, but there is no doubt of the strikers' verdict on the forty-hour week victory.

It is expected that the majority of the strikers will return to work by

the middle of next week, and the rest will be back in the shop by the beginning of the following week.

So will close the greatest strike in the history of the furrier's union.

## Long Strike Brings Real Gains to the N. Y. Fur Workers

By ESTHER LOWELL

Federated Press Correspondent.  
NEW YORK — (FP) — The 12,000 fur workers of New York are breathing more freely. Their four months' strike is over and they consider that they have come out the victors.

The basic 40-hour week, which is so important to them for the protection of their health, has been won. They still have their ten legal holidays, only three without pay and these in the dull months. They have a 10% increase in their minimum wage scales and a reclassification of work which makes a further pay raise for a great many of them. No workers can be discharged the week before a holiday—the employers' old trick to avoid payment for the workers' day off. No apprentices are to be taken on for two years.

Contract Runs for Three Years. Overtime is not allowed, except during the four months from September to December, inclusive, when employers may hire workers for four hours extra on Saturday — at extra pay. There is to be no sectional contracting. Other points agreed upon deal with the more technical phases. The contract runs for three years, retroactive to Feb. 1, 1926, when the old agreement expired.

So ends one of the most determined fights any union has put up for its demands. Ben Gold, joint board manager who became strike committee leader, and his associates have the enthusiastic support of the workers to whom they brot such real gains by the long fight.

The only mass demonstration left for the fur workers now, after so frequent mass picketing marches through the manufacturing district, is the march of the workers back to the shops when they reopen. About 2,000 of the strikers went back in settled shops weeks before the main body were thru with their fight. Those who went back donated liberally from their earnings to the strikers and at all times showed their staunch support for their fellow workers.

Victory Enthusiasm Other Workers. The 40-hour week slogan under which the fur strikers fought so valiantly will soon be picked up by the cloakmakers and the capmakers, both of which union groups are now seeking new agreements, but for which they will doubtless have to strike.

## GERMAN CRISIS LOOMS AS JUNE 20 VOTE NEARS

Rights Threaten; Workers' Demand Grows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 14. — It is only a few days until the referendum calling for the expropriation of the property of German ex-royalty and nobility will go to vote on June 20th. In the meantime the country is agitated by the threats of the right parties foretelling dire results if the referendum passes and the widespread demand from the workers, led by the Communist Party of Germany, for quick expropriation.

20,000,000 Needed. Twenty million votes are needed to carry the referendum. Thus the activity of the Communist Party in a united front movement with the social-democrats, the petition that made the referendum possible was signed by twelve and a half million voters.

This referendum puts the issue of monarchism and the right of the state to expropriate private property squarely before the German electorate. An extremely bitter contest is foreseen. There is little doubt that the necessary votes in addition to the twelve and a half million already pledged can be acquired to pass the referendum.

Up To Hindenburg. Then it remains for Hindenburg to sign. He is against the referendum. He will have to either sign it or resign. The present Marx cabinet also hangs in the balance on this question.

The important sections of the bill being put to referendum are as follows:

Article I of the confiscation bill reads: "All possessions of the reigning houses who, until the 1918 revolution, ruled in Germany, including the personal fortunes of all members of such houses, shall be confiscated for the common weal, without indemnification. The ownership of said properties shall be vested in the various states ruled by the said reigning houses, respectively."

For War Victims. Article II provides: "The properties to be sequestered shall be applied in support of the war victims, widows, and orphans; pensioners; small annuitants; needy victims of the inflation period; small farmers and small laborers who will be granted allotments of land out of the confiscated landed properties."

## PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS GROWS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Government Tariff Bill Causes Rioting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 14. — Prolonged rioting in the parliament marks the opening of a new crisis for the government. Beginning in parliament the rioting spread to the streets and a number of persons were wounded when the police fired on the crowds.

The introduction of the government bill for a grain tariff produced an uproar without parallel. More than 1,000 amendments were introduced to the tariff bill but the president made use of the standing rule and forced a vote on the bill as a whole.

United Front Against Bill. The Czech Party, the Communists and social democrats all took part in the demonstrations against the bill which the opposition parties believe will bring reprisals in the form of boycotts on Czechoslovakian goods by neighboring countries.

The bill was passed in its first reading but the opposition to it is continuing.

## Bomb Explodes at Mexican Political Meet; Sixty Hurt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, June 14. — Sixty persons were injured, when a bomb exploded at a political meeting yesterday in the village of Union de Tula, state of Jalisco, it was learned today. Among those seriously wounded was Ricardo Robles, who was speaking in behalf of his own candidacy for the federal chamber of deputies.

Seek New Oil Fields.

Mexico City, June 13. — Mexican government oil experts hope to find deposits in the state of Nuevo Leon, Tampaulipas and Coahuila rivaling those of the celebrated Panuco fields in Tampico. If oil is found in these states concessions will be given oil companies in an attempt to stem the exodus of capital from Tampico to Venezuela.

## TWO MORE UNION PICKETS ENTER THE COUNTY JAIL

One a Woman Who Was Beaten Before Arrest

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE is no better test of Communist activity than the amount of literature distributed among the workers.

The months between today and the congressional elections in November will put all Communists to this test.

It is not only the amount of literature put forth in a single distribution, but the frequency of distribution that also counts.

It is well for all Communists, and sympathizers as well, which should include all readers of THE DAILY WORKER, to consider these facts as the Workers (Communist) Party calls for the distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the first campaign leaflet, entitled, "For a Labor Party in the 1926 Elections."

The leaflet is the best method of Communist contact with the masses at the present time. Our daily press has not yet become a mass press. Our demonstrations do not yet assume a mass character, except in a few instances. Even the left wing in the trade union movement has not yet been able to win any great mass following.

It is therefore necessary that all possible weapons for reaching large numbers of workers be exploited to the utmost. The leaflet distribution is one of these weapons.

Lenin placed such great importance upon this work of literature distribution that he declared, even in the illegal days of the Russian party, in September, 1902, that:

"To train a network of agents for the rapid and correct distribution of literature, leaflets, proclamations, etc., etc., is to perform the greater half of the work of preparation for an eventual demonstration."

Labor must be prepared now for the demonstration at the polls in the November elections. Just how this is to be done is set forth in this leaflet pointing out in definite and clear terms how, "Labor Must Unite for Independent Political Action in Support of a Labor Program."

It is only as labor demonstrates its strength independent of and opposed to the employing, robber class, that it really enters the political struggle as a working class.

This leaflet not only sets forth how and why this must be done but on what basis the fight must be made. It is the first duty of the vanguard of labor to bring this message to all labor.

This literature distribution must be carried on at the factory gates, in the shops and mills, at the pit mouths of the mines. It can be carried on at the meetings of trade unions and other gatherings of la-

bor. There is also the house-to-house distribution in working class districts.

This, the first big literature distribution of the campaign, should be but the rehearsal of future and frequent distributions. Lenin again points out, in speaking of literature distribution, that:

"The distributing machine must in no case be allowed to remain idle. We must try to bring the machine to such a pitch of perfection that the whole working class population can be advised, and so to speak, mobilized overnight."

A million leaflets is not a really great number. It should hardly suffice for New York City alone. Chicago should be able to take care of nearly that number, when the workers are really organized for this important activity.

Every large industrial state should prepare now for the day when the distribution of a million leaflets should be but an ordinary task, to be repeated at frequent intervals. The great farming states should not be far behind.

There should be a leaflet right now, distributed in lots of many millions, on the farm crisis.

There should be another leaflet, going out at this instant in like numbers, on the expenditure of the huge slush funds by the coal, steel and railroad interests in the recent primary elections in Pennsylvania.

There should be another leaflet, for distribution immediately among the steel workers, on the great disaster that at this moment is snuffing out the lives of workers in the great inferno of the steel trust at Gary, Indiana.

There should be another leaflet telling the real meaning of the very significant Eucharistic Congress that is mobilizing the world strength of the Catholic church in Chicago this week.

There should be another leaflet on the significance of the whole working class of the victory of the 40-hour, five-day week in the New York furriers' strike.

There should be these and many more. But there cannot be many before a start has actually been made.

That start is being made now in the mobilization of the workers for the distribution of the campaign leaflet, "For a Labor Ticket in the 1926 Elections."

The press is now running on this leaflet. Keep it busy. Send in your order to the National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Labor's fight in the 1926 congressional campaign is now on. Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

## Organize Machinery of Literature Distribution; Then Keep It Working

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE is no better test of Communist activity than the amount of literature distributed among the workers.

The months between today and the congressional elections in November will put all Communists to this test.

It is not only the amount of literature put forth in a single distribution, but the frequency of distribution that also counts.

It is well for all Communists, and sympathizers as well, which should include all readers of THE DAILY WORKER, to consider these facts as the Workers (Communist) Party calls for the distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the first campaign leaflet, entitled, "For a Labor Party in the 1926 Elections."

The leaflet is the best method of Communist contact with the masses at the present time. Our daily press has not yet become a mass press. Our demonstrations do not yet assume a mass character, except in a few instances. Even the left wing in the trade union movement has not yet been able to win any great mass following.

It is therefore necessary that all possible weapons for reaching large numbers of workers be exploited to the utmost. The leaflet distribution is one of these weapons.

Lenin placed such great importance upon this work of literature distribution that he declared, even in the illegal days of the Russian party, in September, 1902, that:

"To train a network of agents for the rapid and correct distribution of literature, leaflets, proclamations, etc., etc., is to perform the greater half of the work of preparation for an eventual demonstration."

Labor must be prepared now for the demonstration at the polls in the November elections. Just how this is to be done is set forth in this leaflet pointing out in definite and clear terms how, "Labor Must Unite for Independent Political Action in Support of a Labor Program."

It is only as labor demonstrates its strength independent of and opposed to the employing, robber class, that it really enters the political struggle as a working class.

This leaflet not only sets forth how and why this must be done but on what basis the fight must be made. It is the first duty of the vanguard of labor to bring this message to all labor.

This literature distribution must be carried on at the factory gates, in the shops and mills, at the pit mouths of the mines. It can be carried on at the meetings of trade unions and other gatherings of la-

bor. There is also the house-to-house distribution in working class districts.

This, the first big literature distribution of the campaign, should be but the rehearsal of future and frequent distributions. Lenin again points out, in speaking of literature distribution, that:

"The distributing machine must in no case be allowed to remain idle. We must try to bring the machine to such a pitch of perfection that the whole working class population can be advised, and so to speak, mobilized overnight."

A million leaflets is not a really great number. It should hardly suffice for New York City alone. Chicago should be able to take care of nearly that number, when the workers are really organized for this important activity.

Every large industrial state should prepare now for the day when the distribution of a million leaflets should be but an ordinary task, to be repeated at frequent intervals. The great farming states should not be far behind.

There should be a leaflet right now, distributed in lots of many millions, on the farm crisis.

There should be another leaflet, going out at this instant in like numbers, on the expenditure of the huge slush funds by the coal, steel and railroad interests in the recent primary elections in Pennsylvania.

There should be another leaflet, for distribution immediately among the steel workers, on the great disaster that at this moment is snuffing out the lives of workers in the great inferno of the steel trust at Gary, Indiana.

There should be another leaflet telling the real meaning of the very significant Eucharistic Congress that is mobilizing the world strength of the Catholic church in Chicago this week.

There should be another leaflet on the significance of the whole working class of the victory of the 40-hour, five-day week in the New York furriers' strike.

There should be these and many more. But there cannot be many before a start has actually been made.

That start is being made now in the mobilization of the workers for the distribution of the campaign leaflet, "For a Labor Ticket in the 1926 Elections."

The press is now running on this leaflet. Keep it busy. Send in your order to the National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Labor's fight in the 1926 congressional campaign is now on. Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

Join it!

## BRAZIL QUILTS LEAGUE AS SHE IS DENIED SEAT

See Hand of the U. S. Against Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 14. — Brazil has followed the withdrawal of its representative from the league council by complete withdrawal from membership in the league of nations itself. Although theoretically membership in the league does not finally expire until two years after date of formal resignation, for all practical purposes Brazil is out of the league.

Brazil's envoy Saturday handed Secretary General Sir Eric Drummond the official resignation, although it was not made public until late yesterday.

See Hand of U. S.

While the delegates from other nations, particularly the group supporting the imperialist policy of Britain, do not talk for publication, none of them try to conceal their fury at the action of Brazil which they consider prompted by the imperialist policy of the United States government working thru diplomatic agents.

Brazil's resignation was the direct result of the controversy over seats in the league council. Britain and the heroes of Locarno wanted to bring Germany into the league in the hope of strengthening the waning power of Britain in Europe. American imperialist rivalry is charged with instigating Brazil to raise the question of a permanent seat on the council in order to bring a split into the league and disrupt it.

Everyone recognizes the fact that the United States follows a double policy in relation to the league; one to control it thru subversive states securing membership on the councils, the other to destroy it. Either eventually will suit its purpose, but it will not tolerate Britain using the league in attempts to build up a European bloc against Wall Street.

## U. S. MINERS ASKED TO AID BRITISH STRIKE

All Must Fight Any Lower Standards

(Continued on page 1)

HAZELTON, Pa., June 13. — Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, announces from his office here that all local unions of the U. M. W. of A. are asked to make donations to relief funds to be sent to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in aid of the British miners' fight against wage cuts and longer hours.

This is in addition to what the announcement states is a "substantial sum" already sent by the international office. The amount of the sum is not announced, but the U. M. W. of A. often assumes the membership one or two dollars for support of strikers, and if this were to be done by the organization in this instance a fund of about \$500,000 could be sent to feed the British miners in this hour of struggle.

It is felt that aid to the British in resisting wage cuts and longer hours is a matter of vital interest to American miners, as any lowering of standards abroad, would help the American operators to beat the American miners down below their present standard, bad as this is.

Funds Badly Needed for British Mine Strike

(Continued on page 2)

His policy is one of leaving the matter wholly to the discretion of each union.

News from London states that A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, announced that the U. M. W. of A. has promised \$50,000 and sent a first installment, plus that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent \$10,000.

This is expected to awaken some realization of their duty among more unions, in spite of the apparent indifference or hostility of Green, and should influence the more prosperous unions, such as the building trades, the railway brotherhoods and printing trades unions to give generously and quickly to their British brothers who are fighting a life and death struggle against lower wages and shorter hours.

State Supreme Court Denies Scott Petition

(Continued on page 1)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 14. — The supreme court denied Russell Scott's petition for a writ of habeas corpus for his removal from Cook county jail to the Chester Asylum for the criminal insane and refused to permit Scott to file mandamus proceedings against Judge Marcus Kavanagh to compel Kavanagh to grant Scott a change of venue and to expunge the court record naming J. E. Aldrich as guardian ad litem.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

Subscribe!

## NEGRO'S HORRIBLE DEATH BY HANDS OF WHITE FIENDS

Gouge Eyes; Burn Sockets, Sear with Acid

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 14.—The horrible and almost incredible torture, followed by the lynching of Parker Watson, a Negro laborer here, which occurred on May 9, has aroused the decent elements to protest which may result in the state government taking a hand and forcing local officials to investigate the case and prosecute his murders—something they have so far refused to do.

Arrested Only on Suspicion.  
Arrested as a suspect, the only charges preferred against him being that of petit larceny and resisting an officer, Watson was taken from police officers by six masked men as he was being removed to the county jail at Clearwater.

The next day Watson's body was found with the eyes gouged out and the empty sockets burned, apparently by lighted cigars. The face and torso were seared with acid and one arm had been cut off.

Mutilated While Alive.  
He had been shot six times. Physicians who examined the body state that the gouging, burning and mutilation and the severance of the arm had been done while Watson was still alive.

The district attorney has stated that he was too busy to conduct and investigate this fiendish crime.

Asks for Water—Lynched.  
Negroes here live in perpetual fear of lynching.

Four days before the finding of Watson's body another Negro was lynched at La Belle. He had asked a woman for a drink of water, she ran screaming to a neighbor's house. The Negro, Henry Patterson, was lynched by a mob and his body carried thru the streets on the hood of an automobile. The woman admitted later that Patterson had done nothing but ask for water. She gave an excuse that she was "nervous and excited."

## Unknown Ship on Fire Sends S. O. S. for Aid

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
CORDOVA, Alaska, June 14.—The fate of an unknown vessel on fire in Northern Pacific waters remained a mystery today.

Efforts of the naval communication service to determine the ship's identity so far have been fruitless.

"Fire! Fire! S. O. S. S. O. S. Position fifty-two; thirty five."  
This faint distress call heard by two United States naval radio stations at 3:40 p. m. Sunday has been followed by silence.

The call for help came on a 750 meter wave length and the naval operators recognized the transmitting to be from a Japanese vessel but were unable to make out its call letters due to interference.

The United States coast guard cutter Haida, now at St. Paul, has been ordered to proceed to sea in an effort to find and assist the burning vessel or rescue its crew which may be adrift in small boats.

## SPEED-UP SYSTEMS TO BLAME FOR HIGH DEATH RATE FROM HEART DISEASE

The speed-up system is responsible for the increasing number of deaths from heart disease declared Dr. Charles H. Mayo during the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Northwestern University building here.

He declared that the Americans had better slow up and get back to the old-fashioned method of doing things before their hearts succumb at too early an age. He pointed out that thirty years ago tuberculosis had the highest death rate, but that heart disease had now placed tuberculosis in the shade.

## FRANCE FEARS LOSS OF POWER IN INDO-CHINA

Natives Jeer Socialist Governor General

PARIS, June 14.—An uprising in Indo-China threatens the rule of imperialist France. At present France is engaged in a war with the Druse tribesmen in Syria and with a number of tribes that refuse to accept the peace made between Abd-el-Krim and France in Morocco.

Demonstrations are taking place throughout Indo-China against imperialist France on the arrival of Governor General M. Vaneux, a socialist.

There are but 4,000 French soldiers and 12,000 officials and employees of the French government in Indo-China. The territory of this colonial possession is four times that of France.

## ONLY 13.2% OF U. S. POPULATION IS FOREIGN-BORN

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(FP)—Analyses made by the bureau of the census, of statistics gathered in the census of 1920 as compared with like figures from preceding counts at ten-year intervals, show that the proportion of foreign born in the population of the United States is gradually decreasing. In 1920, only 13.2% of the population were foreign born, while 36.8% were native born. Those born of native parents were 65%; of foreign parents 14.9%, and of mixed parentage 6.7%. The ratio of foreign born in 1910 was 16.3%.

Since immigration has been restricted, the census bureau officials report, the ratio of foreign born will sharply decrease, since the numbers of foreign born are reduced by deaths, while all births add to the proportion of native born. Only Delaware, Virginia, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona showed an increase in foreign born population from 1910 to 1920.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## COUNT KAROLYI CHALLENGED TO DUEL BY FORGER

Horthy Agent Wants to Defend "Honor"

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BUDAPEST, June 14.—Count Karolyi has been challenged to a duel by Count Teleki.

Count Teleki charges that his honor has been impugned by Count Karolyi in statements which he made during the recent franc forgery case.

Details of the duel are kept a secret. Count Karolyi is well known in the United States where he had difficulties with Morgan's lackey, Kellogg, head of the state department in securing admission to visit his ill wife and was only granted permission to enter after he promised to make no speeches or statements. After leaving the United States he made several utterances denouncing the United States government for playing the game of the tyrant Horthy, of Hungary. Countess Karolyi has also been barred from entering the United States and has been fighting the case in the courts.

## Liapcheff Gives Banquet to Honor of Butcher Zankoff

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 13.—Zankoff recognizes with joy that he could not have a more worthy successor than Liapcheff. As a sign of gratitude to Zankoff, who allowed himself to readily be "overthrown," Liapcheff recently arranged a banquet in the Sofia military casino for Zankoff, in which all present and past ministers as well as the real rulers, the leaders of the military League, participated. In his speech Liapcheff pointed to the historical mission of Zankoff who had actually been the perpetrator of the "democratic" government of Liapcheff. The government of Liapcheff would have been impossible without Zankoff because only thanks to the energy of Zankoff could the Bulgarian population be convinced of the criminal aims of the Communist and the peasant parties.

Liapcheff, however, did not content himself to praise Zankoff. He considered it necessary to point out to Bulgarian capitalists his own aims. "If the Communists should again dare to threaten the safety of our state, we would use against them the same means that Zankoff employed," he declared. When Liapcheff ended his speech, he was congratulated and embraced by Zankoff.

## Federation Station Sending Union Music to Union Radio Sets

All-union radio sets are one of the by-products of the Chicago Federation of Labor's entry into the broadcasting business which will take place before the end of June. The last obstacle to a 100 per cent union receiving set was removed when the strike vote of the machinists employed by the Automatic Electric Co. was rescinded and a settlement made by the union.

## Last Hours of Fur Strike Marked by Police Brutality

NEW YORK CITY, June 13.—The striking furriers held to the picket line up to the last before the bosses finally surrendered. The last morning's mass picket demonstration which was characterized by certain capitalist papers as a riot, was actually marked with very little disorder except that created by police officials.

A detective and a uniformed officer stopped six workers who were on their way to a restaurant and after questioning them, insisted that they enter the hallway of a nearby building to submit to further examination. There the officers drew their clubs and after hitting each of the workers in turn, turned on Sol Orscher, a member of the general picket committee, and beat him severely.

None of these workers was placed under arrest, and after the attack by the officers they were allowed to go. When they reached the restaurant, it was discovered that Orscher was so badly injured that he had to be taken to a hospital where he is still under treatment.

This is the sort of occurrence the papers call "a riot of strikers." Eight workers were arrested on the picket line, but when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on charges of disorderly conduct 3 were dismissed, 2 were fined \$2 each and 3 cases were postponed.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—George Remus, former Chicago and Cincinnati bootleg king, will have to serve another year in jail, starting July 1. Remus recently completed a two-year sentence at Atlanta for violation of the federal prohibition act.

## They Made Newberry Look Like Amateur



Washington photo showing Gov. Pinchot and his wife and (at right) William S. Vare, successful candidate against Pinchot for republican nomination for U. S. senate. These photos were taken during the hearings before the senate committee on political corruption in Pennsylvania, which brought out the fact that the liberal, reformist, humanitarian, christian, prohibition governor of Pennsylvania, who has always posed among crooks of his party as "holier than thou," spent more in his unsuccessful campaign than the notorious swindler and corruptionist, Truman H. Newberry, whose name is a synonym for vote buying. "Boss" Bill Vare, the candidate who won because he was able to stuff more ballot boxes and throw out others, is the lowest type of political corruptionist, almost illiterate and head of a rotten machine based upon graft in Philadelphia; a fit candidate for the senate.

## Coolidge Senator and Opponent



Contestants in Massachusetts battle for seat in U. S. senate. Above is shown William M. Butler, textile magnate and exploiter of women and children, who is one of the most vicious Mellon-Coolidge senators and who is the real boss of the Massachusetts political machine, whose minions are trying to railroad to the electric chair Sacco and Vanzetti because the textile barons want to be rid of them. In the inset is former Senator David I. Walsh, democrat, who is Butler's opponent. Walsh is a Wall Street democrat and would vote the same as Butler on every issue of interest to workers.

## SEEK TO MODIFY ANTI-ALIEN LAW IN THE SENATE

Congress Passes the Deportation Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Attempts are being made by opponents of the alien deportation law to modify it when it comes before the senate.

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who led the fight against the bill in the house, is seeking to appear before the senate immigration committee in an attempt to kill the worst features of the bill.

## No Sentence Passed on Young Doty; Trial Is Not Yet Completed

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PARIS, June 14.—No sentence has been passed upon Bennett Doty, otherwise Gilbert Clare, who is on trial for desertion from the French foreign legion in Syria, according to a semi-official message received here today.

The message states that reports that Doty has been sentenced to death are untrue. The trial of the Bliori, Miss, youth began on June 4, and has not been completed, it was reported.

## DISINFECTION!

A Communist is in the cells, remanded without bail.  
From next cell: "What are you in for, mate?"  
Communist: "They call it being in the possession of documents that might cause disaffection among the population."  
Next cell: "Oo!"  
Two cells away: "What's he in for, Bill?"  
Next cell: "Disinfecting the population!"

## MIDWEST SWEEP BY DEVASTATING RAIN DOWNPOUR

Growing Crops Hard Hit by Storm

A devastating storm swept over Chicago and the middle west late yesterday, taking a toll of two lives here and causing damage throughout the district that may approximate two million dollars.

Rockford, Ill., was the hardest hit. There a veritable cloudburst occurred. More than four inches of rain fell within thirty minutes. Hundreds of homes were flooded and many bridges were swept away. Water in some thoroughfares reached a depth of 4 feet.

Farm States Hard Hit.  
The greatest damage was caused in agricultural districts of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska where growing crops of wheat and corn were broken down or washed away by the heavy rains.

The downpour was accompanied by high winds and lightning. These latter elements caused most of the damage in Chicago, although many businesses were flooded and streets rendered impassable.

One man was killed when struck by a lightning bolt while walking across a south side prairie. He was John Capusse, father of five small children. Fred Silchinski was killed when a live wire was blown down upon him. Several other persons throughout the city were reported stunned by the lightning.

Spills Eucharist Juice.  
The city had been decked out in bright colors to welcome delegates to the eucharistic congress. The festal decorations presented a grotesque sight when the wind and rain had subsided.

In one thirty-minute period here the weather bureau reported the rainfall reached a total of one and one-third inches. Almost four inches fell during the day.

## Krim Will Probably Be Exiled by French; 40 Followers Will Go

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PARIS, June 14.—Abd-el-Krim vanquished leader of the Riff tribesmen, probably will be exiled to Madagascar. It was reported here today at the opening of the Franco-Spanish conference on the problems of the Riff. With Krim into exile will go about forty of his followers. The delegates are attempting to fix the Franco-Spanish frontier and work out a method of joint control of Riffian armament.

## Quakers Urge U. S. Ratify Turk Treaty

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Flatly opposing the position assumed by 110 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal (Anglican) church in the United States, who have protested against ratification of the Turkish-American treaty of Lausanne, the Quakers have asked the senate to ratify that agreement.

In a letter to Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee, the representative meeting of the Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and vicinity has taken the ground that this Turkish treaty is the best possible approach to a humane settlement of the Armenian problem. The Episcopal bishop had claimed that the treaty was in fact an act condoning the massacre of the Armenians by Kemal's government. The Friends say that further delay of restoration of diplomatic relations with Ankara will do nothing to help the Armenians, and that Americans must remember that all the wrongs were not on one side in this conflict. Hence, they argue, the treaty should be buried and the future faced. Americans in Turkey who are best informed—heads of schools, medical missionaries, etc.—urge ratification.

## PLAN TO REOPEN TRANS-SIBERIAN RAIL EXPRESS

Trains to Run from France to Far East

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, June 14.—An agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and the International Sleeping Car Company for the restoration of the Trans-Siberian Express. It will be possible by means of the express to reach China, overland, from London in 13 days and Japan in two weeks.

Plans are being made to have a train of six cars leave Calais, France, daily for the Far East.

## Bulgaria Forbids Overtime Working

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 14.—Due to the great number of unemployed workers, penalties have been established for those who work overtime. Over 35,000 workers—mainly in the tobacco and textile industries—are out of work.

The Bulgarian ministry of commerce, industry and labor has sent out special inspectors to see that the eight-hour law is enforced and that the child labor and the acts protecting women are enforced. The government hopes in this way to stave off any action on the part of the workers to take the government into their hands.

## Block Small Pox in Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Health authorities were alarmed here today when the third death in ten days from black smallpox was reported. The third to die was Mary Anderson, a nurse. It is something of a coincidence that all three who have died have been named Anderson, although none was related to the other.

## Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m. at 7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## On to Moscow!

Every point you get for subs sent in—  
WHETHER YOU WIN PRIZES OR NOT—counts for a vote for the Trip to Moscow!

Send in That Sub!



The Chinese Students Monthly Writes:

RUSSIA TODAY—The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.—The standard of information on all phases of Soviet life today. The most remarkable book issued on Russia by an impartial investigating body of labor. Duroflex Bound \$1.25

With Maps and Illustrations, Attractively Bound, \$1.00

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN. By HERMINA ZUR MUEHLEN. The most attractive book for workers' children ever issued. Beautiful stories with over twenty black and white drawings and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson. Duroflex Bound \$1.75 Cloth Bound 1.25

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA. By LEON TROTSKY. A new edition of the work of leading artists, including Robert Minor, Art Young, Fred Ellis and others. Size, 9 x 12—bound in art board covers. \$1.00 Postpaid \$1.50

**DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO HEAR REPORT ON PLENUM NEXT FRIDAY, JUNE 18

A very important party membership meeting to listen to the report on the last plenum of the Central Executive Committee will be held on Friday, June 18, at 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., corner 3rd Ave., New York City.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, will report for the Central Executive Committee. Admission will be by new membership book only.

Every party member is urged to attend the meeting and become acquainted with the latest decisions of the party.

## PARTY 'FORWARD MOVEMENT' BEGINS AS MEMBERSHIP MEETS

THE largest mass meetings of party members held by the party are expected to take place in the district headquarters during next week when C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, speaks on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the Decision of the Communist International."

All district offices have been notified to do their utmost to bring every member of the party in their territories to the meetings, so that they be fully informed in regard to the meaning of the decision of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, the attitude of the central Committee in carrying it into effect and the immediate campaigns of the party. The meetings, in addition to informing the membership on the party situation, will be utilized to mobilize the membership for a big forward drive in every phase of the party work.

The united labor ticket campaign, the campaign to increase the membership of the reorganized party, the campaign in the trade union to stimulate the building of a broad left wing movement will be taken up in detail.

The meetings to be held are the following:

Buffalo—Wednesday, June 16, Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St., 8 p. m.  
BOSTON—Thursday, June 17.  
NEW YORK—Friday, June 18, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.  
PHILADELPHIA—Saturday, June 19.  
PITTSBURGH—Sunday, June 20, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., 4 p. m.  
CLEVELAND—Monday, June 21.  
DETROIT—Tuesday, June 22, Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., 8 p. m.  
CHICAGO—Wednesday, June 23.  
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, June 25.

Local organizations of the party outside of the headquarters city should send as many comrades as possible to attend the membership meetings.

## LOCAL CHICAGO, WORKERS PARTY, TO HOLD SECTION CONFERENCES THIS WEEK

Section 1—Today—3427 Indiana Ave. (rear).

Section 2—Today—Vilnius, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Section 3—Thursday, 17—Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland.

Section 4—Friday, 18—19 S. Lincoln St.

Section 5—Friday, 18—2406 N. Clark St.

## New York Workers Party Will Hold Picnic June 27

NEW YORK, June 14.—Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, is giving a picnic at Pleasant Bay Park, Sunday, June 27. The Hungarian Athletic Club football team and a baseball game between the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Workers (Communist) Party will be the features at the picnic. Admission is 35 cents.

## Cannon Speaks at Kansas City Banquet

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak at a banquet arranged by the local International Labor Defense, with the active co-operation of the Croatian Ladies' Educational Club, Tuesday night, June 15, at the Croatian Hall, 5 Elizabeth St., Kansas City, Kansas, at 7 o'clock.

Music will be furnished by the Young Workers Croatian String Orchestra.

## SECTION THREE, CHICAGO, CONFERENCE MEETS IN VILNIS HALL TONIGHT

Section Three, Chicago, section conference will take place tonight in Vilnius Hall, 3116 South Halsted St. All delegates are urged to be at the hall at 8 o'clock sharp.

## Cleveland Militants Asks September Date Be Kept for T. U. E. L.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—The Trade Union Educational League is arranging a picnic and dance for Sunday September 5, at the Sachsenheim Garden, 7001 Dennison Ave. All members and friends of the league and all sympathetic organizations are requested to reserve this date in order to assist the league to conduct a successful affair.

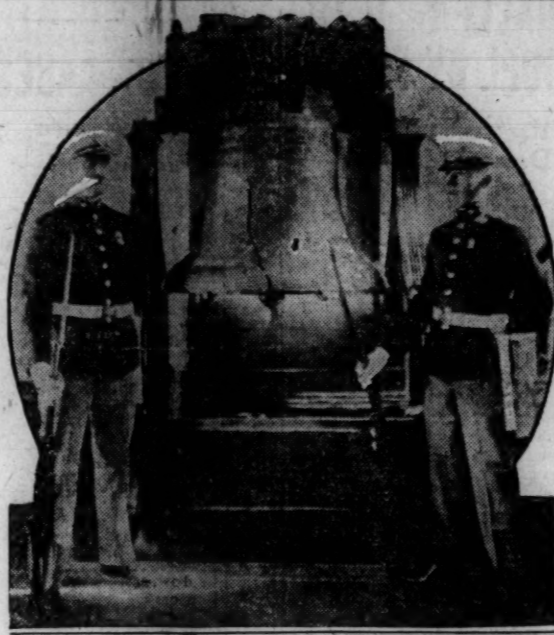
## Cleveland Machinist Local Contributes to Aid British Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Machinists Local Union, No. 439 after considering the big struggles now being waged by the workers both in England and the United States, donated \$10 to the British Miners relief and \$25 to the Passaic Textile strikers relief.

## Crew of Schooner Geneva Is Rescued

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., June 14.—Seven members of the crew of the schooner Geneva, which burned to the water's edge off West Palm Beach, Fla., were rescued from an open boat by the tanker Gulf of Port Arthur, according to radio advices.

## Old Liberty Bell Under "Arrest"



United States marines; American imperialism's police, watch the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Many thousands are expected to pass the bell during the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

## PLANNING JEWISH SOVIET REPUBLIC IN SOVIET UNION

### Territorial Region Allotted in South

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 14.—The central executive committee of the Soviet government has legalized the setting aside of a part of Ukraine and Kherson as an autonomous Jewish Soviet Republic.

From the central Ukrainian republics, it is planned to settle 35,000 Jewish families as a colony, the Jewish colonization plans previously undertaken having had a great success. The new Jewish Soviet Republic will have its own representatives in the central governing body of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

## NEW YORK WORLD LABOR EXPERT IS BRANDED 'LIAR'

### Passaic Strikers Rap Red-Baiter Leary

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., June 14.—In an open letter to the New York World, Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, exposes the methods of John J. Leary, Jr., a so-called "labor expert" and reputed to be a member of the United States department of justice. The statement follows:

"In a statement to the press, William E. G. Batty of the American Federation of Textile Operatives and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Unity Conference called by the Federated Textile Unions last Saturday and Sunday, branded as false the statement made by John J. Leary, Jr., the 'labor expert' of the New York World.

"Mr. Leary had stated, although he was not present at the meeting and did not know anything about it, that in the meeting Weisbord had proposed a plan for calling sympathetic strikes, which plan was turned down by the conference and to which Brother Tanny of the American Federated Textile Operatives was bitterly opposed. Brother Batty points out that nothing could be further from the truth and that the reporters stating this were wildly using their imagination. All action taken at the conference was unanimous and a hearty spirit of cordiality prevailed.

"It seems strange that the New York World, a liberal paper, should continue to have in its employ one who is reputed to be a member of the department of justice and who writes such deliberately false articles. Mr. Leary is being repudiated by the American Federation of Labor and by every decent labor organization that knows what his tactics are."

## Jersey Labor Paper Follows Queer Line of Unionist Policy

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—The Messenger, May, 1926, the official organ of Essex Trades Council (New Jersey) affiliated with the A. F. of L. contains several things which bring out the true characteristics of the A. F. of L. bureaucratic officialdom.

Under "Essex Trades Council Notes," a statement runs: "Strike of Machinists, Engineers and Firemen in the Ballentine, Feinspan, Krueger and Union Breweries. . . it was moved that the above mentioned breweries and their products be declared unfair. Motion unanimously carried."

Turning the pages of the Bulletin, however, one finds advertisements for the Feigenspan and Union Breweries urging the readers of the Essex county Union Labor Messenger to "Order a case today from your grocer or dealer." And Henry F. Hillers, state secretary of the A. F. of L. is the business manager of the New York Labor Messenger.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

## IN SPOKANE, WASH.

You can buy The Daily Worker and The Workers Monthly at the cigar store of

S. P. JACOY, N. 230 Stevens.

Drop over for a paper and a smoke!



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

## WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and, as they are moving over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Arnold Ross, oil operator, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mulling his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Execution) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectangular blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. Those that own the lands at first united to agree to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil-operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene with J. Arnold Ross when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get the property owners to sign a lease with Ross. A number of the property owners refuse to sell, threatening to break away from the rest. At the moment when threats begin to fly thick and fast Skutt introduces J. Arnold Ross.

Old Mrs. Ross, Bunny's grandmother, was accustomed to protest strenuously against a boy being taken about on these business trips. It was enough to destroy all the sweetness of his nature, she declared; it would make him a hardened cynic in his childhood, all this sordidness and hatefulness of money-grabbing. But Bunny's father answered that that was life, and there was no good fooling yourself; Bunny would have to live in the world some day, and the quicker he learned about it the better. So there the boy sat, on his perch in the window sill, watching, and recalling his grandmother's words.

Yes, they were a mean bunch, sure enough; Dad was right when he said you had to watch out every minute, because somebody would be trying to take something away from you. These people had simply gone crazy, with the sudden hope of getting a lot of money in a hurry. Bunny, who had always had all the money he could use, looked down with magnificent scorn upon their petty bickering. You couldn't trust such people around the corner, he decided; there was nothing they wouldn't do to you. The fat old woman in the yellow satin dress, with her fat red arms and her fat legs cased in silk—it wouldn't take much more to have her clawing somebody's face. And that hatchet-faced man with the voice like a buzzsaw—he would be capable of sticking a knife into you on a dark night!

Dad wanted his son to understand every detail of these business arrangements: the terms of the lease, the provisions of the law, the size of the different lots, the amounts of money involved. He would talk about it afterwards, and it would be a kind of examination, to see how much the boy had really understood. So Bunny listened attentively, and put this and that together, remembering the points of the lease as he had heard his father going over them with Ben Skutt and Mr. Prentice while they were driving out to the field in the latter's car. But the boy could not keep his mind from going off to the different personalities involved, and their points of view, and the hints one got of their lives. That old fellow with the stooped shoulders and the gnarled hands—he was some kind of poor workman, and you could see he was unhappy over this arguing; he wanted somebody he could trust, and he looked this way and that, but there was no such person in the crowd. That young woman with the nose-glasses, she was a hard one—what did she do when she wasn't quarrelling? That elderly couple that looked rich—they were very much on their dignity, but they had come to get their share, all the same, and they weren't having any generous emotions towards the "little lots!"

The old gentleman drew his chair over beside Dad and began a whispered conversation. Bunny saw Dad shake his head, and the old gentleman drew away. Dad spoke to Skutt, and the latter rose and said: "Mr. Ross wishes me to make clear that he isn't interested in any proposition for leasing a portion of the block. He wouldn't put down a well without room for offset wells. If you people can't agree, he'll take another lease that I've found for him."

This struck a chill to them, and stopped the wrangling. Dad saw it, and nodded to his "lease-hound," who went on: "Mr. Ross has an offer of a lease on the north side, which has very good prospects, because we believe the anticline runs that way. There are several acres which belong to one party, so it will be easy to agree."—Yes, that scared the wits out of them; it was several minutes before they were quarrelling again!

Where Bunny sat in the window-sill, he could see the lights of the "discovery well," now shut off and awaiting the building of tanks; he could hear through the open window the hammering of the riveters on the tanks, and of carpenters building new derricks along the slope. His attention was wandering, when suddenly he was startled by a whispered voice, coming from the darkness, apparently right alongside him: "Hey, kid!"

Bunny peered around the edge of the window, and saw a figure, flattened against the side of the house. "Hey, kid," said the whisper again. "Listen to me, but don't let nobody know you're listenin'." They mustn't know I'm here.

Bunny's thought was, "A spy! Trying to find out about the lease!" So he was on the alert; he listened to a steady, persistent whisper, intense and moving:

"Hey, kid! I'm Paul Watkins, and the lady what lives here is my aunt. I dassen't let her know I'm here, see, cause she'll make me go back home. I live on a ranch up in the San Elido, and I run away from home 'cause I can't stand it, see. I got to get a job, but first I got to have somethin' to eat, 'cause I'm near starved. And my aunt would want me to have it, 'cause I'm her friends, see—only she'd want me to go back home, and I can't stand it. So I want to get somethin' to eat out of the kitchen, and when I earn some money, I'll mail it to her, so I'll just be borrowin', see. What I want you to do is to unlock the kitchen door. I won't take nothin' but a piece of pie, and maybe a sandwich or somethin', see. All you got to do is, tell my aunt to let you go into the kitchen and get a drink of water, and then turn the key in the door and go back into the house. You come out the front door if you want to, and come around and make sure it's all like I tell you. Say kid, be a good scout, 'cause I'm up against it, it's sure tough not to have a meal all day, and I been hitch-hikin' and walkin' a lot o' the time, and I'm done up. You come out and I'll tell you about it, but don't try to talk to me here, 'cause they'll see your lips movin', see, and they'll know there's somebody out here."

(To be continued.)

## Subscribe!

## Two New Books

of Vital Interest to American Labor

# COMPANY UNIONS

By Robert W. Dunn

Author of "American Investments" etc.  
With Conclusions by William Z. Foster.

## RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By William Z. Foster

25 Cents Each THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE  
156 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Get the Point!**

**RED CARTOONS** 100 POINTS

**A BUST OF LENIN** WITH EACH 500 POINTS

A sub for 100 points

**RATES:**

	Outside of Chicago	In Chicago	CLIP this
one year counts	Per year — \$4.00	Per year — \$3.00	blank and send
100 points	Six months — 2.50	Six months — 1.50	today
	Three months — 2.00	Three months — 1.00	

**EVERY POINT COUNTS FOR**

**A TRIP TO MOSCOW**

**THE DAILY WORKER**

113 W. WASHINGTON BOUL., Chicago, Ill.

ENCLOSED \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ mos. sub.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

## First Picnic of the Season!

# Summer Festival

Sunday, June 27th, 1926

PLEASANT BAY PARK  
Bronx, New York

ATHLETICS, GAMES AND DANCING FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Music by Double Brass Band.

Busses From and To the Station. Admission 35 Cents.

Auspices: Workers Party, District 2.

DIRECTIONS: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Broadway Subway to 151st St., then cross-town car to Unionport.

Tickets on sale at: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street; and all party headquarters and newspapers.

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION WORKERS IN POLTAVA, SOVIET UKRAINE, DONATE QUARTER OF A DAY'S PAY TO BRITISH STRIKERS

By A. WINDZ, Worker Correspondent.

POLTAVA, U. S. S. R., June 11.—May 13, right after work, all the workers of the shops and factories, as well as all Soviet and civil employees, were out in the streets.

With flying banners and bands of music playing revolutionary airs, we demonstrated our solidarity with the British strikers.

The unorganized workers also joined the demonstration.

At night meetings were held in all trade union halls and in the theaters. The speakers explained the significance of the great strike in England. Every worker contributed a quarter of a day's pay to the British strikers' relief.

The textile workers worked Sunday, giving the full pay to the relief fund.

The Workers' Club was packed to capacity. Hundreds had to go away for lack of room in the hall. The workers listened to the report on the situation in Britain with the greatest interest.

The most interesting point of the debate was the display of strength by the English workers and what such an organized force of determined workers could do if they followed the right kind of leaders.

A resolution sending brotherly greetings to the strikers and warning them against the traitors of the "second international" and also pledging the full support of all Poltava workers was unanimously accepted.

The British strike was the only subject of conversation when we left the hall late at night.

### AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL FAILS TO SUPPORT ITS OWN AFFILIATES IN GREAT BRITISH MINE STRIKE

International Solidarity, Amsterdam and the Soviet Workers.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The conduct of the leaders of the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation is extremely characteristic. The Amsterdam leaders more than anyone else ought to have rendered wholehearted support to the British strikers. Whatever one may say, the British trade unions are a part of the Amsterdam International.

How did the "Continental" leaders of the Amsterdam International try to fulfill their duty during the general strike? And how are they fulfilling their proletarian obligations now?

Only words from Amsterdam. When the general strike commenced the Amsterdam bureaucrats did not display unnecessary haste. For a long time they hummed and hawed, "studied the question" from all points of view, always preferring to indulge in an abundance of verbal solidarity, in which, of course, they are great masters.

Only when the working masses in the Amsterdam trade unions, without waiting for the "supreme" signal from the Council of Amsterdam mandarins, began to realize in practice their obligation of solidarity, began holding up coal destined for England, not loading coal on British ships, contributing subscriptions in aid of the strikers, etc., did Amsterdam finally declare its support for the general strike in England.

At the same time the Amsterdamites of various countries endeavored to construct all their "measures" of support and aid for the British workers in such a way that they not only did not clash with, but, on the contrary, coincided with the interests of "their own" native bourgeoisie.

Discovered End Very Quickly. The "work of Amsterdam" displayed quite a different tempo after the declaration of the finish of the general strike. Here the Amsterdam leaders made haste nervously and at once announced the end of the campaign in support to the British strikers. They announced this despite the fact that the strike had not yet ended until then in reality.

Their idea is clear: The Amsterdam gentlemen no longer worry about fulfilling their international proletarian duty, but only about assisting the British bourgeoisie to smash the workers who continue on strike. It is true the Amsterdamites heard something about the British bourgeoisie rather unceremoniously dealing with the strikers, infringing trade union agreements and preparing to introduce wage reductions in a number of branches of industry.

However, the Amsterdam International "hopes" that the employers will soon abandon this plan, and there will be no necessity for the Amsterdam International to deal with this matter.

The renegades of international reformism, who do not like dealing with "this matter" (i. e., the matter of defending the workers), are backing their money on the kindness of the British capitalists, who, heeding the "hopes" of the Amsterdamites, will have to abandon, it appears, the execution of their shameful plan. That is how the Amsterdamites fulfill their international obligations.

Social Democrats Slander. It is worth recalling that the Berlin social-democratic paper, "Vorwarts," a paper particularly rabidly piping the tune of Amsterdam at the commence-

### LEFT WING IN I. U. M. M. S. OUT TO WIN UNION

#### To Fight Withdrawal of Anaconda

By a Worker Correspondent.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 9.—(By Mail).—The Anaconda local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen has voted 12 to 1 to withdraw from the international. As pointed out before, the officers of the local are doing the bidding of the copper company.

The just grievances of the rank and file against the bureaucracy at Denver was capitalized by McCardle and his clique, in the interest of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. The local in Great Falls, however, defeated Herbert Gallacher for reelection to the secretaryship. He was a reactionary leader and a bitter enemy for everything progressive. McDonald was elected in his place. McDonald stands for progressive policies and the left wing.

The local here will conduct a campaign to get Anaconda back into the international and to oust the reactionaries at Denver. The progressive wing recently organized here is giving a good account of itself.

### Yellow Truck and Coach Co. Launches New Corporation

A new \$30,000,000 corporation has been organized by the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing company, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation, to be known as the Hertz Drive-It Corporation.

The new company will act as a holding company for all state and city driven car companies. Thru the new company it will be possible to rent a car at the San Francisco station, drive it to New York and leave it at the New York station. At present the company has 6,500 cars at its service with 200 stations.

### Lenroot, Up for Re- nomination, Proposes a Fake Farm Measure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Breaking away from the farm bloc, Senator Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin, today urged the senate to support his substitute fake farm relief bill and to abandon the equalization fee principle of the Dawes-McNary-Haugen measure.

The substitute bill would provide a \$150,000,000 revolving fund repayable to the treasury to set farm co-operative market machinery in operation to control and market surpluses.

Lenroot declared the equalization fee principle of the farm bloc bill was "unconstitutional."

### CIVIC FEDERATION HEAD WANTS PASSAIC STRIKERS "SHOT UPON SIGHT"; GETS HOT REJOINDER

CLEVELAND, June 14.—(FP)—Shreds and tatters are all that remain of the once respected Ralph Montgomery Easley, 68-year old head of the National Civic Federation as he emerges torn and bleeding from the wrath of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

In the June issue the contempt and indignation of Albert F. Coyle, the Journal's editor, overwhelmed the man on whose board the late Warren S. Stone was once proud to serve.

Coyle Says What He Thinks. "Honest-minded labor leaders can no longer associate in his company," Coyle writes of Easley whom he designates a "fake friend of labor." Coyle's 2-column editorial denunciation of the man who pretends to reconcile the differences between capital and labor while secretly betraying labor to capital, bristles with the following darts:

Salary-grabber, traitor, defamer, villain, maligner, false friend of labor, insulting, malicious tongue, tortuous retainer of plutocracy, inconceivable, slanderer, un-American, brutal and slimy.

Wanted Passaic Strikers Shot. The occasion for the terrific attack was the unintended revelation that Easley, while still posing as a friend of labor had sent anti-labor letters to "Poison" Ivy Lee, the Standard Oil and U. S. Steel publicity man. The letters were marked "Confidential—Not To Be Published." In them Easley wantonly slanders, says the Journal, "the noble men and women who are leading the heroic Passaic textile strikers to victory." Easley tells Poisson Ivy he is sorry that under our form of government there can be no Mussolini to "shoot them at sight nor beat them up as they might deserve nor even feed them castor oil."

"I say," Coyle concludes, "that any man who stains his lips with such slimy slanders of a group of starving workers striking for a living wage as those uttered by this man Easley is no longer fit for the friendship or even the distant respect of those who are fighting the battle of labor."

"Labor Leaders" Still Easley's Friends. The late Samuel Gompers was vice-president of the National Civic Federation until his death. Wm. Green could not follow him even had he wished because the United Mine Workers, like the International Association of Machinists, specifically forbids its members to have anything to do with Easley's organization. Among labor men still sharing Easley's council board at last available reports are Matthew Wolf, James Duncan and Daniel J. Tobin, all on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. W. D. Mahon and Joseph F. Valentine both former members of it, and W. G. Lee of the trainmen.

### OPEN SHOP THE ISSUE IN LOCAL BUILDING TRADES

#### B. T. C. President Says Union Shop Must Rule

Only three or four of the thirty or more building trades unions have reached an agreement with the employing contractors to cover the next three year period, according to Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Building Trades Council, who accents the importance of the building trades unions standing united upon the demand for the right of the union to strike against the open shop plan to force union men to work with non-union men of their own or other trades.

"This was indicated and is being urged by an open shop group, none of whom are in the building industry. Their purpose in making this demand is, of course, to weaken and disorganize the unions. They know it is against long established union policy, that it breaks down union morale, and demoralizes union organization."

The matter of wage differences is secondary, says Sullivan, to the question of the union versus the open shop. The chief difficulty in getting agreements for unions that have not yet settled with the contractors is over the open shop.

"The Chicago building trades believe they are protecting the whole public when they resist an attempt to weaken and disorganize their unions. They are willing to meet their employers on a fair basis, but they believe it is unjust and un-American for the employers who are themselves organized into powerful associations and corporations, to deny to workmen the same right to organize."

### Smuggled Paintings Found in Catholic Cardinal's Baggage

ROME, June 13.—The departure of Cardinal Bonifazio, papal legate to the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago, was marred by an attempt to use the mission as a vehicle for a smuggling plot, it was learned here today.

Just before the cardinal's train left Rome the police seized a trunk which was included in the mission's diplomatic baggage. The trunk contained thirteen valuable antique pictures, which it is alleged belonged to the manager of the Rome branch of an American tourist agency, which was acting as courier for the cardinal's party.

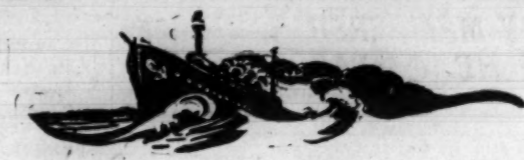
It is alleged that the courier, who is an Italian, was endeavoring to smuggle the pictures out of Italy for an American client in defiance of the law, and also hoped to avoid paying an export tax. The Italian courier was detained in Rome.

### Bulgarian General Starts Campaign to Reputate Reparations

SOFIA, June 14.—Declaring that Bulgaria is confronted with financial catastrophe, General Jekoff opened a campaign for the repudiation of reparation payments by Bulgaria.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## California Leads the Race to Moscow



(Quotas Up to and Including June 9th)

#### PAUL REISS CANDIDATE FOR TRIP

California took the lead in the Third Annual Sub Campaign on May 12 and has held it now for 5 weeks. Frank Spector, in competition with John Heinrichson of Chicago (who has 3550 points to his credit) has nearly 3,000 points and is a candidate for the trip. Now Paul Reiss with some 4,210 votes in his pocket, throws his hat in the ring. They both will have a chance if their district wins. Look out comrades for other districts who are climbing.

#### HERE'S HOW

DISTRICT 13	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000	780	19.5
Eureka, Calif.	2,000	20	1
LOS ANGELES, Calif.	17,500	8,025	45.85
Oakland, Calif.	7,000	420	6
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500	2,140	12.25
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000	300	30
Miscellaneous	2,140		
District total	80,000	15,825	27.65

#### PITTSBURGH AFTER CALIFORNIA

East Pittsburgh First City to Pass Its Quota.

John Kasper of East Pittsburgh did it! On June 9th, thru his individual effort a quota of 1,500 points was passed and it begins to look as if the Banner from Moscow will land in East Pittsburgh. The great effort of this Builder and the performance of Bill Scaville in Pittsburgh are the major factors in the great showing. Help them along comrades! Make your slogan, "Beat California—and keep ahead of the others!"

DISTRICT 8	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Ambridge, Pa.	2,500	100	4
Allegheny, Pa.	3,000	45	1.5
Cannonsburg, Pa.	3,500	85	2.43
Delaware, Pa.	3,500	480	13.7
E. PITTSBURGH, Pa.	1,500	1,640	109.33
McKeesport, Pa.	1,500	20	1.33
Moscow, Pa.	2,500	420	16.8
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	30,000	9,035	30.11
Woodlawn, Pa.	2,000	275	13.75
Miscellaneous	1,870		
District total	55,000	13,630	24.78

#### DETROIT HOLDS THIRD PLACE

Comrade Sarah Victor, A. Victor and a half dozen others have kept the district in the race. There are candidates for Moscow in this district and they mean to go. That means business. Look out California and Pittsburgh!

DISTRICT 7	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
DETROIT, Mich.	55,000	12,685	23.06
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.	7,000	1,625	23.21
Lansing, Mich.	1,000	10	1
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500	140	9.33
Newberry, Mich.	1,000	85	8.5
Pontiac, Mich.	1,500	165	11
Miscellaneous		695	
District total	70,000	15,385	21.98

#### DENVER NEW CONTENDER

Comrades in a high altitude are used to being up high. Likewise in this campaign—in the last two weeks thru the fine showing of these Builders this district jumped 6 places—from 10th to 4th and are now definitely in the race to Moscow.

DISTRICT 11	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Butte, Mont.	1,000	45	4.5
DENVER, Colo.	3,500	1,325	37.85
Klein, Mont.	1,000	10	1
Plentywood, Mont.	1,000	75	7.5
Pocatello, Idaho	1,000	45	4.5
Rock Springs, Wyo.	1,000	10	1
Rupert, Idaho	1,000	45	4.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000	75	7.5
Superior, Wyo.	1,000	45	4.5
Miscellaneous		1,600	
District total	18,000	3,275	21.83

#### THE SUNNY SOUTH IS WITH US!

Miami, Florida, has real builders of the Labor Movement besides real estate sharks. And so this district keeps in the race and Miami is in the race to bring a banner from Moscow or Berlin. Go to it fellow workers!

DISTRICT 15	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Atlanta, Ga.	1,000	100	10
Birmingham, Ala.	1,000	20	2
Little Rock, Ark.	1,000	10	1
Louisville, Ky.	1,000	120	12
MIAMI, Fla.	1,000	830	83
New Orleans, La.	1,000	30	3
Miscellaneous		970	
District total	10,000	2,090	20.9

#### NEW YORK SLIPS A LITTLE

New York gained and lost. The points gained weren't enough to keep the place in the last two weeks they lost two places and now are sixth. But we know New York. And right here we bet our shirt that they don't stay here long. Up and at 'em New York—on to Moscow!

DISTRICT 2	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
ALBANY, N. Y.	3,500	245	7
Bridgport, Conn.	1,500	20	1.33
ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.	4,000	1,325	33.12
Hartford, Conn.	3,000	320	10.66
Hoboken, N. J.	2,000	100	5
Jersey City, N. J.	2,500	425	17
Long Island City, N. Y.	1,500	30	2
Newark, N. J.	3,000	590	19.67
New Haven, Conn.	3,000	310	10.33
NEW YORK CITY	160,000	33,655	21.03
Passaic, N. J.	3,000	100	3.33
PATERSON, N. J.	3,000	475	15.83
STAMFORD, Conn.	1,500	435	29
Waterbury, Conn.	1,000	20	2
West New York, N. J.	2,000	20	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000	100	3.33
Miscellaneous		1,680	
District total	200,000	39,870	19.93

#### WASHINGTON-OREGON LIKE THIS PLACE.

For the last 3 weeks this district has held 7th place. That's not bad but it won't bring home the bacon! Get the point comrades?

DISTRICT 12	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Aberdeen, Wash.	1,000	20	2
Astoria, Oregon	3,000	255	8.5
Portland, Oregon	6,000	860	14.33
Seattle, Wash.	6,000	805	13.41
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	20	2
Miscellaneous		1,255	
District total	20,000	3,225	16.12

### Illinois Solon Resents \$100 Fine for Intoxication

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative John J. Gorman, republican of Chicago, was arrested and fined \$100 on a "drunk and disorderly" charge in the hamlet of Hyattsville, across the Maryland line. With the congressman at the time were Captain Howard Hutter, an army medical officer; Mrs. Hutter, and Miss Kathleen Brown and Mrs. R. L. Ryan. Captain Hutter, who was driving an automobile in which the party was

returning from Baltimore, was fined \$100 on a charge of being drunk and operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Representative Gorman and Captain Hutter declared they intended to appeal the conviction. They were bitter in their denunciation of "Hyattsville justice."

#### Something Else Needed.

"New Roof for Coolidge." So runs the caption in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of June 10. Somebody has suggested that Coolidge needs something also under his roof—particularly in these days of republican insurgency.

#### OHIO NOT SO HIGH

Ohio has held this place for two weeks. This ought to be long enough. After all 8th place is quite low for this live district. A little higher Ohio!

DISTRICT 6	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Akron, Ohio	3,000	655	21.83
Alliance, Ohio	1,000	145	14.5
Barberton, Ohio	1,000	110	11
Bellaire, Ohio	1,000	120	12
Canton, Ohio	3,000	145	4.83
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000	585	19.5
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	3,145	8.98
Columbus, Ohio	2,000	165	8.25
Conneaut, Ohio	1,000	100	10
E. Liverpool, Ohio	1,000	135	13.5
Lima, Ohio	1,000	130	13
Martin's Ferry, Ohio	1,000	190	19
NEFFS, Ohio	1,000	485	48.5
TOLEDO, Ohio	10,000	3,055	30.55
Warren, Ohio	3,000	230	7.66
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000	320	10.67
Miscellaneous	2,165		
District total	75,000	11,670	15.82

#### BOSTON GOES UP A LITTLE

This district has gained 3 places in the last two weeks. This is encouraging. Come on with more encouragement Boston! And look at Maynard and Springfield!

DISTRICT 1	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Boston, Mass.	50,000	9,340	18.68
Norwood, Mass.	2,000	425	21.25
Lawrence, Mass.	3,000	85	2.83
MAYNARD, Mass.	2,000	515	25.75
Providence, R. I.	2,000	75	3.75
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	3,500	895	25.57
Worcester, Mass.	10,000	1,145	11.45
Miscellaneous	1,425		
District total	85,000	12,900	15.17

#### BUFFALO A WEE BIT SLOW

A loss of 4 places in the last two weeks means it must have been cold there. It's warming up now comrades. Let's go!

DISTRICT 4	Quota	Points Secured	Percent of Quota Filled
Albany, N. Y.	1,500	45	3
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,000	145	14.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,000	1,785	12.75
Elie, Pa.	1,500	245	16.33
Jamestown, N. Y.	2,000	100	5
Rochester, N. Y.	6,000	1,145	19.08
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,000	120	12
Utica, N. Y.	1,000	80	8
Miscellaneous		685	
District total	30,000	4,360	14.53

#### ILLINOIS VERY QUIET

Last week lost a place—this week gained one. "On again, off again, Finnegan" will never do. Let's get action here comrades—

#### JUST LIKE IN PEORIA

Through the great work of Comrade Max Cohen this city has now reached 85 per cent of its quota. Only about 3 or 4 cities in the country can point

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
By mail (in Chicago only):  
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months  
By mail (outside of Chicago):  
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to  
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois  
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editors  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager  
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## Britain's Deep Crisis

Dispatches from Great Britain speak of the belief in official circles that if the financial aid from the Russian unions to the striking miners can be stopped the strike can be broken.

This does not speak very well for the labor movements in other countries and certainly it is in contradiction to the stereotyped anti-Soviet propaganda of the capitalist press which pictures the Russian workers as miserably underpaid and underfed.

Yet they have enough money, it seems, to have made the biggest strike donation in the history of the world labor movement.

But the support given by the Russian trade unionists is not the real reason for the drive against Russia by the British government. The truth of the matter is that the coal strike is breaking the back of British capitalism. The export of coal has fallen from 2,000,000 tons in April to 263,000 tons in May.

Exports of other goods have fallen off by \$30,000,000 and imports have decreased \$115,000,000 in one month.

The British government therefore needs some issue which may serve to obscure the facts of the collapse and direct attention to other quarters. It must appear as the defender of British civilization and it is trying to do so.

But the stubborn truth will not down. British capitalist government has produced a crisis which it can alleviate only by reducing the wages of miners to the starvation level and forcing them to work on those terms, by in turn proceeding in the same fashion against the rest of the working class, and by recapturing markets now firmly held by the rivals of British capitalism.

Stripped of all the false issues, such as "Soviet gold," etc., the miners' strike is one of the manifestations of the bankruptcy of British capitalism, a part of the process by which Great Britain is being forced to play second fiddle to the more virile American capitalism.

The British coal miners are bearing now the brunt of a struggle which burst upon the world with dramatic suddenness thru the general strike and which again will involve inevitably the whole British working class.

Seldom in all the struggles of labor has a single group of workers been called upon to shoulder the responsibility which rests now upon the miners and their leaders.

To fail to give the maximum support to the miners means to strengthen British capitalism and to aid it in its attempt to crush the British labor movement.

## The Furriers' Union Sets an Example

The Furriers' Union has given an answer to the question which confronts every union at the end of a strike, i.e., what to do with the strikebreakers.

The Furriers' Union says "Fire them first, turn them over to the union for discipline, and then we will consider each case on its merits."

The union is strong enough to enforce this demand and a special committee of the union has been set up to deal with the matter.

The Furriers' Union has set an example for the whole trade union movement in this respect. To leave the strikebreakers in the shops without punishment for their treason to their class is to give the bosses a nucleus for anti-union organization and discourage the men and women who go hungry and are clubbed and arrested while on the picket line.

It should be a cardinal rule of every union that no strike settlement which does not include the discharge of strikebreakers be made except when the union has had to accept a defeat on its major demands.

One of the most shameful acts of the right wing leadership of the British trade unions after the general strike was to sign an agreement which acknowledged the right of the bosses to continue the employment of strikebreakers and which allowed, because of this, the members of the union to be blacklisted.

## Gary as a Pacifist

Now that it has become the vogue for statesmen, war munitions manufacturers, heads of armament trusts and imperialist war mongers generally to conceal their preparations for future world slaughters of the workers under the slogans of pacifism it is not surprising to hear a belated echo of the borscht-belt utterances from Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust.

At a luncheon in honor of the German industrialist, Dr. Paul Reusch, Gary advocated an international association of steel producers as "a step in the direction of abolishing war." In his speech the American apostle of the scab shop in industry unintentionally let the cat out of the bag regarding the last war.

Relating the fact that he met Dr. Paul Reusch in Brussels in 1911, Gary said that at that time he believed if the steel producers would stand together they could prevent war and added that he still believes it. Here is a plain repudiation of the twaddle of Mr. Gary during the war to the effect that the conflict was over opposing principles of "Kaiserism" and democracy and an indirect confession that steel had something to do with it.

His expressed desire for an international steel trust is intended to include only continental European producers who can be used in the imperialist struggle against Britain, and the pacifist disguise in which the question is approached is much too thin to conceal the preparations for the next titanic conflict of nations that is being prepared by the imperialists while the statesmen of the various countries pass from one futility to the next in the series of international conferences that are being held thruout the world, with each conference exposing the irreconcilable contradictions that can only end in war.

Only international working class action against the capitalist brigands will end war.

World court senators voted for "peace." They can now enjoy all the peace of private life, away from the turmoil of legislative combat.

# The Confused Mr. Calverton

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

V. F. CALVERTON, editor of the Modern Quarterly, reviewing Saposs' "Left Wing Unionism" in the May-July issue of that publication, commits an error for which there is little excuse on the part of a super-intellectual who views the class struggle from the undisturbed quietness of the class room.

The error is an error of fact and is one of those mistakes which occur so frequently in the writings of the intelligentsia who are trying to make a case against the Communists.

CALVERTON says:

The Socialist Labor Party of today, with its firm faith in dual unionism as the only solution, is as absurd as the Workers Party when it declares itself INFLEXIBLY OPPOSED to dual unionism.

The emphasis is ours.

"Dual unionism" in America means the so-called independent unions outside of the American Federation of Labor, or the tendency to build unions outside of that body in competition with its affiliated organizations.

THE Workers Party is not now and never has been "inflexibly opposed" to such dual unionism. It approaches the whole question from the standpoint of Marxian dialectics on which the whole program of the Communist International and its sections is based. In other words the Workers Party, in determining its program in the various sections of the labor movement, never asks:

"Is this union a dual union?"

Rather it asks:

"Is this union which represents the workers in this industry best, is this the union which can attain the maximum results for the workers during a given period?"

If the last question can be answered in the affirmative, the Workers Party will support such a union whether it be inside or outside the American Federation of Labor.

CALVERTON continues:

At the present time, for instance, despite the present stand of the Workers Party, Saposs cites several factors that more than likely "may lead Communists to support independent unions." The great number

of dual unions in many industries in itself is a salient reason why a change in the attitude of the Workers Party may occur in the near future.

Calverton predicts a change in a policy which has never existed except in his own mind. He thinks the Workers Party is "inflexibly opposed" to what he calls "dual unionism" whereas what the Workers Party actually is opposed to is anything which divides and weakens the working class. If it develops, for instance, that the textile workers can be organized outside of the American Federation of Labor and that such an independent union can function as well as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Workers Party can support the move without having to change the dotting of an I or the crossing of a T in its program.

## AMERICAN LABOR MUST AID THE STRIKING BRITISH COAL MINERS

Is American labor going to stand by with the British Tory government while the mineowners give the British miners a good licking or will it give the financial aid to keep them from being starved into submission? If the British miners are beaten back to work at lower standards it will be a defeat for labor the world over.

Today over a million British miners with their women and children are facing starvation in the front line of labor's struggle against a grasping owner class. One meal a day is their ration. It is a recurrence of the 1921 struggle, which the miners lost after 13 weeks of magnificent solidarity.

Black Friday, April 15, 1921, saw the miners deserted for the first time by the railroads and dockers of the Triple Alliance. Left to fight alone, they were forced on June 23 to accept drastic wage reductions. Red Friday, July 31 1925, saw British trade union leaders apparently redeem themselves when their threat of a general strike stopped a new joint offensive of mine owners and government against miners' wages.

Events proved, however, that the capitalists were only sparring for time to smash the solid front of labor. But British labor leaders, unwilling to

recognize the class struggle, even when forced upon them, failed to prepare. They were beguiled up to the last minute with the idea that another threat would turn the trick, that the capitalist government would not fight. Then May 1 1926 the miners were locked out. On May 3 the Trades Union Congress council had an enthusiastic general strike on its hands. The government called it civil war, threatening severe measures likely to provoke reprisals, perhaps revolution. The council, with no definite plan, was more afraid to advance than turn back.

The general strike was called off unconditionally on the flimsy promise that Herbert Samuel, former chairman of the coal commission, would try to persuade the government to accept certain compromise terms. The government had no such intention. It submitted terms which the miners could not accept. The owners said they would handle the industry without government interference. Premier Baldwin, taking orders from the bitter anti-labor members of his cabinet, stepped aside.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

# The Struggle in Great Britain

By EARL R. BROWDER.  
ARTICLE ONE

THE working class of Great Britain is spending the three-day Whitman holidays in absorbing the lessons of the collapse of the great general strike, and working out plans for support of the coal miners, whose condition is now becoming serious after 24 days of the coal lockout. For some days the workers were simply stunned by the betrayal of the Trade Union General Council; now they are again asserting themselves, and the leaders are squirming uncomfortably unable to meet the questions being shot at them.

The date set for the meeting of the executives of all affiliated unions, which the general council fixed at the 25th of June, will find great changes in the British labor movement. The general strike, miserable as was its leadership, has opened a new chapter of revolutionary development. Tremendous forces were released within the working class, long pent up by the traditional British conservatism, the full effects of which will only be registered in the course of future development, but which already puts an entirely different face on the world situation.

How the Strike Began.

THE general strike came as a surprise to everyone, most of all to those who called it and were supposed to lead it, the Trade Union General Council. Everyone knew that on April 30, when the coal agreement expired, something must happen: The government, knowing the weakness of the Trade Union leaders, and undeterred by the pressure of the rank and file, thought it would completely isolate the miners and force their surrender. The Trade Union leaders believed that the government would give them an opportunity to surrender gracefully.

Thus, almost without realizing it, the Trade Union General Council found itself leading a revolutionary general strike to which it was opposed and in which it had no faith whatever. Its later shameful collapse was predetermined already in the first days of the strike.

ON Friday, April 30, the king signed a proclamation, under the "emergency powers act," which placed the country under martial law. The O. M. S. (Organization for Maintenance of Supplies), a semi-official fascist strike-breaking organization, was called into the service of the government. Military men were appointed "commissioners" of the different districts of the country. Troops began to move to the most radical working class centers. A million miners quit their work.

On Saturday, May 1, the conference of all trade union executives met at Memorial Hall. Outside the streets were full of processions of workers, who turned the May Day demonstrations into manifestations of support for the miners, full of a fighting spirit.

All over the country similar demonstrations were occurring, and messages poured into the executives, demanding solidarity with the miners.

The Trade Union General Council was overwhelmed by the sweep of sentiment, coming up from the rank and file. A motion calling for a general strike to begin Monday night was put; the general council which opposed it and did not believe in it, was silent because it had no program; and the motion was carried by a vote of 1,650,000 against 49,000.

THE Trade Union General Council was placed the carrying out of the strike, the only definite instruction given being, on a motion by Bevin, "that in the event of trade union agreements being placed in jeopardy, it be definitely agreed that there will be no general resumption of work until those agreements are fully recognized."

Herbert Smith, president of the miners, declared: "We are not going to have peace at any price. We have a clear understanding with the general council that also we are handing this matter over to them, we must function with them from time to time. Any negotiation must be joint negotiation, and any advice from either side must be considered jointly."

ON Sunday, May 2, negotiations were reopened with the government. J. H. Thomas, arch-revolutionary leader of the N. U. R. (National Union of Railwaymen), had taken charge of the negotiations for the general council, while the left wing members seemed to be paralyzed. He quickly justified the deep distrust of the miners, by turning the powers of the general council to forcing the miners to accept a reduction in wages.

"The government knew that, and the coal owners knew it. One man on the other side said to me: 'The T. U. C. will help us,' and the prime minister on more than one occasion publicly thanked the T. U. C."

(Speech at Rhondda Valley, South Wales, May 23.)

DOMINATED by Thomas and the right wing, the general council was determined to surrender the miners' cause. Cook and Smith, with the unanimous support of the miners, stood firm. That Thomas was ready to repeat the "Black Friday" of 1921 is admitted by H. N. Brailsford, leader of the I. L. P., who says: "My own impression, from what I heard that evening, was that another rupture and another 'Black Friday' were imminent."

It was the government which changed the course of events. In the

words of Brailsford (who is far from "saved" the general council "from it being a Communist"), the government itself, by locking the doors against it and breaking off all negotiations. For the moment Thomas had been balked in his treachery by his own masters. The government had decided that it must taste blood first before accepting the surrender of Thomas & Co. It is publicly declared by Geo. Lansbury that this decision was taken before the incident of the Daily Mail, which was seized upon as the excuse for breaking negotiations.

IT was a splendid demonstration of the spirit of the British workers when the printers of the Daily Mail refused to allow that paper to go to press unless an offensive and provocative manifesto therein was first removed. It was, in the words of T. A. Jackson, editor of the Workers Weekly, "a good, honest, straightforward, truly British smack in the mouth—a blow on the lying lips that have done more to inflame class hatred and to incite the class contempt of the British workers than any single thing these last ten years."

An unofficial act of a small body of workers, it fired not only the rage of the government and employers, but also it set off a perfect explosion of working class enthusiasm. The war was on. Deeply unfortunate for the workers, however, was the fact that their forces were still directed by a general staff which did not want to win, which was looking for nothing but a chance to surrender as quickly as possible.

(To be continued.)

## Grotto of Lourdes Reproduced



This grotto has been erected at Mundelein, Ill., for the Eucharistic Congress. It is an exact copy of the famous shrine in France.

## "Globe Circler" Crossing Russia



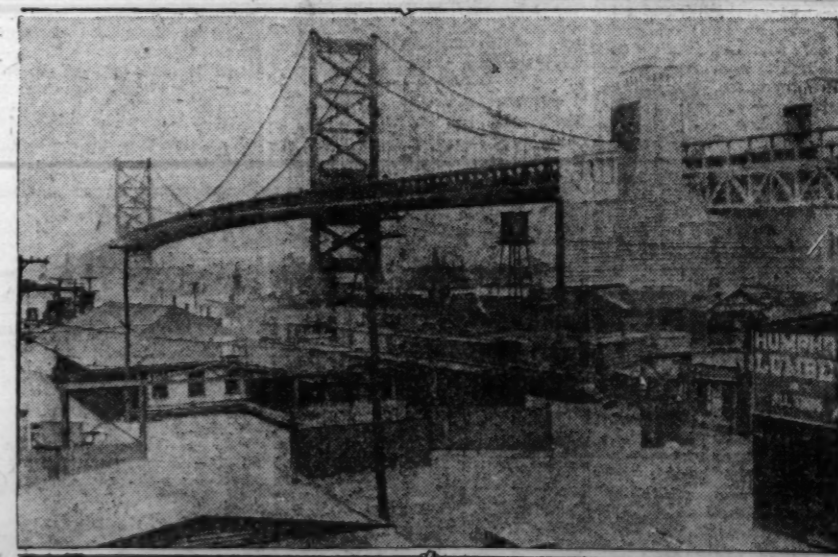
John Goldmark (right) as he arrived by airplane in Moscow to begin his trip by rail across the Soviet Union. He is trying to "beat the world's record for circling the globe." He is now enroute across the steppes.

## She Never Gave Birth to a Child in the Coal Mines of India



Princess Naidu is now in London being praised as the most beautiful princess in India. Many other hundreds of thousands of Indian women would be quite as beautiful—if they were given the same pampered attention that Naidu has received, and if they did not have to stay in the coal mines—days together, even bearing children below ground.

## Philadelphia-Camden Bridge Nears Completion



The Philadelphia-Camden bridge, which will be formally opened on July 4, will be the largest suspension bridge in the world.